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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned they weust in all cases send stamps for that purpose

"Taking the City Out of Politics." The proposed new Charter for the city of New York is an illustrious achievement in the way of codification and condensation, whatever may be thought of it as an instrument of reorganization and reform. Probably it contains both a considerable quantity of yeast and more or less benzoate of soda.

Perhaps, again, the final judgment of impartial scrutiny may be that the most useful results of the labors of Mr. Ivins and his colleagues are not to be found in those features of the plan which are comprehensive and in some cases radical in character, but rather in such smaller matters of detail and method as recall the highly specialized studies of our indefatigable young friends of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

What we wish to asseverate just now with particular emphasis is that disappointment is foreordained for those who, like our esteemed Comptroller METZ and other transcendentalist philosophers, are hoping for an amended scheme of municipal government which will "take the city of New York out of politics," to use Mr. METZ's phrase. We give notice that neither the Ivins scheme devised by human intelligence will ever take the city of New York out of politics. True, the nomenclature may be so changed as to produce the impression for a while that politics are disappearing and the town is being run without politics on "strictly business lines." Power may be shifted from a discredited old organ like the Board of Aldermen to a new organ with a fine name resounding of strictly business efficiency, such, for example, as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The politics of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will in due time replace the lost politics of the Board of intolerance of JOHN DREW. Aldermen. Reformers may crowd out ete the everlasting circle which has attracted the attention of MACHI-AVELLI and others; and from being the dispensers of disinterested counsel they may at last become dominant in the business of appointments, with all

that is therein implied. The task before good citizens of New

is soon to name Uncle GEORGE ALDRIDGE, sure to have a "sack" coat on? one of the Minute Men of the Hughes State League, as Surveyor of the Port

of New York by and by. aption of mankind.

zens of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and all walk. other equally remote Commonwealths, are suppliant, dejected, crushed. In

last week, for they too have experienced a disconcerting blizzard. There is, however, one caution which tripperocracy, universal. He who ap- use of one form of obligation when \$87,500,000,000, instead of 200 milliards, or we hasten to insert at this point. Close observers of affairs at Albany during recent years have of course noted a certain rhythmic swing of ebb and flow in the legislative tides. They know that following the long established custom and tradition at the capital Governor Hughes will next week be

closely beleaguered in the Executive Chamber. They are fully reconciled to luminous hope of the salvation of the forces of the corrupt bosses and the traitorous statesmen will then dominate the horizon and hurl horrid threats at the unhorsed hero now unchallenged in his triumph.

Yet even this certainty that a calamity is approaching does not deject us. When villainy stalks abroad next week, when truth is crushed to earth and grovels painfully, we shall not be cast down nor wholly lose heart, for we think we know the requirements of proper melodrama too. We think we recognize the necessities of dramatic contrast as well as climax. Therefore we shall sit tight in our chairs satisfied that just before the final curtain the hero will snatch the female personification of all virtue and all beauty from the ravishing hands of the utterly wicked, swing fearlessly down the beetling precipice, and then, after hurling a final challenge to the powers of darkness and an ultimate defiance to the minions of sin, dash across the human bridge to the safety of the great beyond. Then with a perfect happiness that only the sight of such a triumph of virtue can bring we shall file quietly out and go across the street.

A Pressing Social Problem.

Respectful attention is due to these inquiries from an old seat of courtesy, grace, comeliness of deportment and elegance extern:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly tell me what kind of hat is the 'smartest' to wear with Charter nor any other administrative a cutaway coat. I have noticed that both top or silk hats and derbies are worn with cutaway coats in London, in New York and in Washington. D. C., let alone Chicago, or Hoboken and adjacent Brooklyn.

> "The man who as a secretary of embassy pride imself on his correctness scorns all who wear toppers' and swaggers in a smart derby. His idea would seem to be that the top hat should be confined to the sacred dignity of the frock coat. "The man who as a New York 'clubman' doesn't give a damn what anybody else does wears his

"As the satisfaction of being absolutely 'smart' in dress is next to, if not superior to, that of relig on, I appeal to THE SUN. If THE SUN tells me to wear a Glengarry forage cap with the cutaway I shall do it to my dying day, and in pitying

"One more query: Which is more correct the old gang of politicians, and by to walk the streets with your 'best girl' always operators. It keeps a census of all the facts it can easily be understood that the means of the political backing that on your right, no matter what geometrical relais the source of all power they may tion you may bear to the curb, or to assiduously (split infinitive) assiduously, I say, to follow the you must protect her from being shoved entirely off the sidewalk into the 'kennel,' as some are pleased to call it. Kindsy answe-, and it shall be done henceforth forevermore. "ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 9."

When the Roosevelt Legion thundered

Into Washington the other day, provokpolymorphous manifestations and the
Bureau of Municipal Research with its
high flying angels—is not to take washon to be consoled. If the day was
high flying angels—is not to take of the term of the impression was good, the moral
but as far as possible to take dishone to be term. The Here and the Villains at Albany.

The Here and the into Washington the other day, provokis still called by certain malcontents. creation of hats, shamelessly accom- to provide them with the \$35,000 that Finally, that it may be perfectly patent panying a cocky little reefer? Is it all pusillanimous politicians that not the arch joy of Paris, to many plete. Miss WINIFRED HOLT, the secre-WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, like every thoughtful minds, to watch the long tary, and other members of the staff other right minded Republican not re- procession of clerks in the great stores siding in New York State, is "an ardent come forth, each solemnly clapping on subject at 118 East Fifty-ninth street. denirer of the Governor," the President his pate his haut de forme and pretty

ern spirit. No longer do they "open wine" or wear the "stovepipe." Or they Henceforth, for at least one week, wear it at night, funerals, weddings and there is to be only abject submission so on. The gamblers, upon whom we and craven penitence among the erst- used to depend for preservation of the while hostile statesmen at the Capitol. severe traditions of dress and demeanor. There is a Brooklyn Bridge crush of where are they? There are no gamblers bosses at the Governor's door already. in New York city, are there? We find Whether in the fulness of time the Gov- little encouragement for conservative ernor will decide to exercise Executive dress in the Forty-second street region. supplies, hereafter entered into or clemency is still undecided. Even the Among a thousand "sports," what does jubilant and exulting "friends of the one find? Youth looking nearly as lowing classes only, namely: Governor" are still in doubt about that, tough and dressed in nearly as bad for the Governor, contrary to his usual taste as the frowsy darlings of our colfrank and open way, has as yet given leges. As for the "old sports"-but them no sign. Meantime the Hon. there are none. They have been buried JOHN RAINES and the Hon. JOTHAM P. at the expense of their friends; they ALLOS are outspeeding the Hon. Josh have otherwise retired. A saloon NEWCOMB and the Hon. JONATHAN keeper of the old school, vowed to the WAINWRIGHT in their earnest and whole tall hat, may sometimes be seen on ments to be paid for in whole or in part hearted advocacy of the Governor's Central Park West, perhaps, but this by assessments on the properties benevarious schemes for the complete re- is an age of derbies, slouches, straws, fited thereby; the "revenue" and "special golf caps; a degenerate and go as you revenue bonds" would be redeemable It is hard to reduce to written language, please generation. How often does a out of the tax levy for the year immecold and formal at best, the delirium clergyman wear a high hat? An old diately following that in which they of loy and the fury of affection that now fellow who ought to be looking respect- were issued; the "general fund bonds in the "marble halls of State." able in frock coat and tall hat plays would be used to release surplus moneys friends of the Governor" Nave golf and the boy. Senators now de- in the sinking funds; and the "corporate

Well, the politicians have felt the mod-

less. But the simple truth is that now to Atlantic City not for air or sea, which property, franchises, lands and easethat the statesmen assembled at Albany are common enough in these parts, but ments for rapid transit railroads, and have appreciated the amazing popu- to see those Philadelphia hats outfrown larity of the Governor among the citi- the wind and veil the sun on the Board-

they have read the handwriting on the wait, yet have we committed no digres-city debt, and the acquisition of "perwall-yesterday defiant, to-day they sion. The high hat, it must and shall sonal property of durable character." be preserved: that is our cry. Since their present posture they must recall the frock coat is pared down, too often, make a "clear line of demarcation" beto the Governor the appearance of the into the cutaway, keep at least the tween the several classes of obligations, A derby hat and a sack coat; that is permanent debt and of the borrowing the emblem of democracy, aristocracy, margin more easy, and to prevent the pends tails to his coat is bound to add another should be adopted. This disto the stature of his hat. Architectural tinction has not been observed in the congruity demands the combination. past, and a part of the confusion in the The cutaway must be hatted with a finances of the town is traceable to cylinder, as truly as a Mullettian public neglect of it. building had to have a "dome." We take very little stock, saving their

presence, in secretaries of embassy. fectly acquiring the languages of many the newly rallied and overwhelming he happens to see a Prince pick his teeth at a hotel dinner table proceed to admire and acquire the habit? And speaking of princes, a "merchant prince," as he would have been called tleman of breeding and social experi-

> hopefully on to Annapolis. Forgive us if we leave unanswered the second question. The philosopher can never strive too hard to keep on the right side of his "best girl." Since, forget her. What Mr. Douglas really however, if we may judge by the dodg- did say was that he believed it was time ing one has to do, everybody has an "to put aside the old war cry 'Rememautomobile, the geometrical and high ber the Maine' as a war cry, and to reprotection problem proposed is without contemporary meaning.

ence, has appeared in Washington a

tall hat shepherding his cutaway. We

hail the omen and pass it joyfully and

Lighthouse Number Onc.

The building at 118 East Fifty-ninth street is often known as "Lighthouse No. 1." It is the home of the New York Association for the Blind, which in darkness and end it in shipwreck. prevent unnecessary blindness, which is a large proportion of all blindness; to motto, and is a fair description of its time of his appointment. purpose and its result.

This association began business about three years ago with a borrowed capital led a hand to mouth existence, scarcely knowing from one week to another where to obtain money for its current expenses. In spite of its poverty it has established a shop for blind workmen where some of the best chair caning and broom making in the city are useful trades, and it conducts a school he has at times been associated. needs. It sends blind teachers to their to prevail among the jurymen. homes to instruct them in reading and writing the blind alphabet. Every them, remembering their own days of witness stand

will make their first endowment comwill be glad to give information on this We especially warn persons who may think of going there with ready money or check books in their possession that when they see the work these people are doing they will find it difficult to stifle their generous impulses.

City Obligations.

The charter proposed by the Ivins commission requires that "obligations for the payment of money, other than contracts for work, materials and issued by the city, shall be of the fol-

"Assessment bonds; "Revenue bonds; "Special revenue bonds "General fund bonds:

"Corporate stock." The "assessment bonds" would be issued only to raise money for improvescend to yellow shoes. Even the Phil-stock" of the city would be issued adelphia politicians are not true to their only to raise money for permanent and fallen back exhausted and adjective- inheritance. Yet many of us have gone improvements, the acquisition of real

the construction and equipment thereof, for the redemption of corporate stock at maturity, and of assessment bonds, If we have seemed to make Annapolis the retirement and refunding of the

The purpose of the commission was to

If the classification of obligations proposed by the commission were adopted and adhered to rigidly the computation Roaming through the world, imper- of the city debt for purposes of borrowing would be a simple enough problem. the moral or immoral certainty that men and cities, despising every people when the amount of the present indebtbefore seven days have passed the last among which they live, they are apt to edness were established. Who is to do acquire an injudicious syncretism of this? The very pamphlet in which the citizens of this State by legislation will opinions and of clothes. Secretaries charter commissioners explain to the have expired. They understand that of embassy! Does our Annapolitan if Legislature their revision of the charter contains their letters of December 12 and January 22 to the Governor, in which they express great dissatisfaction with the Finance Department's method of computing the debt. Yet when WILLIAM M. THAYER was writing the classification of the obligations is boys' books, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, imperative, if the tangle in which the Secretary of the Treasury and a gen-accounts now are is ever to be straightened out.

Representative ALBERT DOUGLAS of Ohio has been quoted in reports of his speech in the House opposing a resolution to procure estimates of the cost of removing the Maine from Havana harbor as urging the country to stop remembering the Maine and to begin to member her only in connection with the triumphs of our soldiers and sailors and the great events to which the tragic destruction of that great ship was indeed the opening door.'

The proposed new Charter, it will be observed, contains the positive requirement that the Mayor shall have been a resident of New York for ten years prekeeps a beacon burning for many who ceding his taking office, and that the otherwise would make their voyage Police Commissioner shall have been a resident of the town for two years. Ap The association has three objects—to parently one year's residence is considered sufficient for the Fire Commissioner if the first clause of section 178 governs If it does not, a non-resident might be put make life easier and less dreary for the at the head of the Fire Department. All invalid blind, and to provide profitable that is required of the Park Commissionemployment for the blind who are able ers is that each shall be a resident of the to work. "Light through work" is its borough for which he is appointed at the

"If a lion ate ROOSEVELT, he would disagree with it."—Ex-Attorney-General BONAPARTS. of \$400, and although it has expanded relying upon the Jonah precedent too greatly and accomplished much it has heavily. A truly retentive lion might not reverse himself so easily.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

Not Twelve Good and True Men but Perjurers Who Need Attention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Any done; it maintains another shop where lence as a juryman can readily call to mind women weave and sew and ply other many instances of the peculiar mental efforts of a number of jurymen with whom twelve men, strangers to one another, persons learn to be typewriters, sten- are brought together seriously to examine ographers and telephone switchboard and decide some complicated question of case is rendered still more complicated blind, visits them and finds out their by the diversity of opinion that is likely

for the most part the clear result of pig-Sunday if you knew where to look you oftentimes determination opposed to stubcould see men and women thus taught bornness, still it must be said that the genrunning their sighted fingers over the eral results are in the interests of justice. story of Jesus and the blind man whom he healed, and very likely some among them and the main difficulty in the respect is the respect in the respect is invariably his lack of confidence in the

Thanks for the Kind Hearted. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I thank those of your readers who have sent cond hand clothing to our association as the result of the appeal which I made through your columns two weeks ago?

The response to that appeal has been very generous, and the articles contributed have been of the greatest assistance to many needy families in our charge. Not only have the contributions luded second hand clothes both for men and women, but also hats, shoes, gloves, and goods with which to make garments.

This morning we received a large pece of red fiannel containing material for many undergar-ments such as physicians prescribe for old people and those suffering from rheumatism, many of ent. A box containing sixty-four women's hats was received from a milliner last week. very acceptable gits.

To all our friends who have sent contributions

we wish to extend the heartlest thanks, not only for ourselves, but for those who have been made happy through the donations. Small gifts as well as large are received assets sent to the address given below.

H. INGRAM. as large are received gratefully and may be Superintendent of Relief, Association for Improv-

ing the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second street.

NEW YORK, March 8.

Double Swerve in Baseball. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN the double swerve sometimes taken by a golf ball in flight. It was said that the double swerve was

had deceived me, but shortly afterward the same kind of ball crossed the plate, and I knew then enced and very intelligent pitcher how such a ball was thrown, and he replied that he could no understand it unless it was caused by the speed of the ball as affected by some action of the air. J. H. H.

STUDY OF WEALTH.

A new and somewhat highly drawn appraisal of the wealth of the German Empire in Europe has lately been given to the world in a monograph by Arnold Steinmann-Bucher, who has been publishing a number of papers on similar topics with the patriotic purpose of cheering up the German Government and people and dispelling the pessimism which he thinks prevails unduly regarding the financial situation. His main proposition is that the sum total of the national wealth is 350 milliards of marks, or about about \$50,000,000,000, the estimate commonly accepted and based upon the total assessment of all sorts of property for taxation purposes throughout the empire. Incidentally it may be remarked that the amount given in American books of reference is only \$42,000,000,000, or less than half the figure reached by the enthusiastic Steinmann-Bucher.

The new estimate is based upon the following detailed analysis of German property values: I. Private property in buildings and

movable commodities, 162 to 180 milliards of marks. II. Real estate of sundry descriptions

as follows (a) Land in cities, whether built upon or not. 40 to 50 milliards.

(b) Rural real estate, 50 milliards. (c) Privately owned mines, 5 milliards. III. German capital invested abroad and foreign securities owned by Germans, 30 milliards.

IV. Capitalized value of productive and industrial enterprises owned by the imperial Government or the several States f the empire:

(a) Railroads, 19 milliards. (b) Mining and other industrial works, marine and inland harbors, canals, &c., 5 milliards.

(c) Public buildings, 10 milliards. V. Goods in transit, by rail or water, milliards.

VI. Coin. 5 milliards. . These figures give a total of from 330 o 360 milliards of marks. Mr. Steinmann

Bucher adopts 350 milliards as a fair average conclusion. In explaining the great excess of this

total over the generally accepted figures he lavs much stress on the enormous industrial development of Germany in the last thirty years. The fact he justly regards as of such general acceptance that no demonstration is necessary, but in passing he expresses the opinion that the resulting enrichment of the empire is currently underestimated. Passing on rural holdings have become vastly more valuable in recent years. Not only has the value of lots actually in cities, towns and villages been enhanced, but there is also a ring of territory about each centre of population which already has a high speculative value on account of the certainty of growth. As for Berlin, the author has no doubt that it will presently rival London in population-very likely within thirty years. It will then We hope that Mr. BONAPARTE is not reach out to Spandau, Jeltow, Köpenick and Buch. He estimates the value of the land within a radius of say nine miles from the centre of the city according to present prices at 10, perhaps even 12. milliards of marks; that is, \$2,500,000,000 or \$3,000,000,000. To support this appraisal he cites values of several prominent parcels in the city-the site of the Metropolitan Theatre in Unter den Linden. which he says is worth 1760 marks a square meter, or approximately \$40 a square foot; the Dönhoffplatz, which he figures at 1285 marks, and the site of the Admiralsgartenbad in Wilhelmstrasse, estimated at 1250 marks a square meter. In the best

> buildings upon it. Not only has the value of municipal and suburban building lots increased, leaped ahead in value on account of the needs of the cities. Here Mr. Steinmann-Bucher takes up a phase of the process of enrichment to which he thinks very insufficient attention has been given; that is, the reaction of industrialism on agriculture. The chain of reasoning is simple: The increase of manufactures increases city population and also the means of the people. The greater the number of people and the more money they have to spend, the greater becomes the demand upon the agricultural and pastoral interests for their sustenance. More land must be brought under cultivation, more people must be employed on the land, the utilization of the land must become more intensive, and the profits to be derived.

sections of Berlin the value of the land is

prepared by the agrarians themselves in the early part of the present year with a view to proving the superior importance to the empire of the landed interests as compared with the industrials. It was argued, for instance, that the entire mining operations of the country, for both coal and metals, were of less importance than a single factor of farming. milk production. According to the fig-ures of the Deutsche Landswirtschafts-Gesellschaft (German Agricultural Society) the value of milk production in was 2,642,000,000 marks, whereas 1906 the total production by mining and smelting was but 2,259,000,000 marks, and the railroad earnings of all Germany in 1905 only amounted to 2,437,000,000 marks.

to give the values of other products, direct or indirect, of agriculture: Breadstuffs, 2,252,000,000 marks; potatoes, 875,000,000; sugar, 418,000,000; spirits, 94,000,000, and brewed liquors, 1,120,000,000 marks. These figures are of course but illustrations. There remain garden vegetables, fruits of all sorts, hay, domestic animal culture, hunting and forestry. The complete annual production of wealth from the land is at present estimated at fifteen milliards of marks, while that of all industrial and deemed impossible in basebail.

Some years ago I was watching Tim Keefe pitch a game for the Giants at the Polo Grounds. I was in the grand stand directly behind the plate. A pitched ball came over the plate with a distinct double swerve. I thought at first that my eyes political importance, and make a wry mouth a little later in order to carry out its own peculiar scheme of tax reform which aims to shift the load to the broad shoulders of industry. This is especially reprehensible, he thinks, inasmuch as the tendency of German industrialism is in BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March &

no sense to subordinate agriculture, but to lift it to wealth and prosperity such as t never enjoyed before.

Taking a glance into the future, Mr. Steinmann-Bucher believes that twenty years from now Germany will have a population of \$3,000,000, with wealth aggregating rather more than 600 milliards of marks, or about \$150,000,000,000, an average per capita of about \$1,350. He estimates that at the same time France will have 40,000,000 people, with about \$75,000,-000,000 of wealth, also about \$1,350 a head; England will have 53,000,000 people and \$106,000,000,000, about \$2,000 for each inhabitant, and the United States 110,000,000 inhabitants and \$175,000,000,000, equal to about \$1,600 all around. Of course these figures are problematic, their computer admits-"music of the future"but they are the logical deduction from existing facts and tendencies.

Mr. Steinmann-Bucher ends his discussion with an estimate of the aggregate annual income of the German people (Volkseinkommen). This is generally figured, it appears, at about 25 milliards of marks, or \$6,250,000,000. He raises the sum to at least 35 milliards, or \$8,750,000,000, basing his position mainly on what he says is a consensus of opinion among private statisticians that the rate of wages in all branches of effort went up from 37 to 38 per cent. in the period from 1895 to 1903.

This pamphlet has caused considerable sensation in Germany, where it has been the custom to look despondently on the financial situation, especially in view of the greatly increased taxation which the Government has proposed to the Reichstag at the present session. The work has been greeted as a useful, patriotic effort, and its general effect has been rather cheering and stimulating, except in those factions whose aim is to keep down appropriations on general principles and who would rather think the empire was poor than see the imperial budget increased.

A METICULOUS CRITIC.

He Tries to Find Flecks on the Spotless Surface of Dr. Mable's English.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie would "die t the stake" rather than deviate from polshed, "sunkist" English may be the opinion of THE SUN and of Mr. John F. Farley, who wrote the grammatical epitaph, after fifteen years of practice, beginning "Here lies the remains," &c. But even The Sun, with all its mysterious and disturbing knowledge of everything and everybody under, above and on both sides of the orb which shares its luminous name, must have overlooked the unusual and sensational sentence with which Dr. Mabie begins his essay on "Burns, to the matter of land values, he argues the Poet of Democracy" in the current elaborately that both municipal and number of the North American Review:

Francis Jeffrey was arrested on High street in Edinburgh, one morning, years ago, by the figure of a young man of striking nobility of bearing and flashing black eyes. That certainly contains a statement in

the first line which arrests the attention of any reader who hitherto had supposed Francis Jeffrey to have been guiltless of any crime greater than that of wielding a very vitriolic pen; and really would you have expected it from the immaculately anguaged Dr. Mabie? And again, what do you think of this ex

ression of Dr. Mabie's, found in last week's Outlook: The great square in front of the dignified gray

stone Parliament House was deep with snow, the historic statues all wore snowy crowns, the trees were radiant in robes of luscious white. Can a white robe be "luscious"? Of course within a white robe might be luscious, that the fruit of a tree might look luscious which perhaps was the simile intended—but white robe, however radiant, will never be mistaken for fruit! W. T. S. be mistaken for fruit!

PHILADELPHIA, N. Y., March 6. MASTERS OF THE RAIL.

The Literary Signal Man's Assertions Benied by a Machinist.

pronounced much greater than that of the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: James O. Hagan quotes a railroad superintendent as saying of an engineer under his juris-diction: "We now watch the going out and each centre which has become extremely are helpless." It is absurd that any one valuable for residential purposes—villas with ordinary intelligence can believe that any one and gentlemen's estates. Out beyond such a state of affairs actually exists.

The substitution of the content of the conten

strosity in women's apparel? Who determine that over 10 per cent, of man's income shall be expended in making It is no joke; it is rank vandalism to the une of several billion dollars a year, and it

is "up to" the press to stop it; no one else You are the hardest hitter. Get out your "big stick" and start the fight. NEW YORK, March 9. VICTIM.

Secrets of a Literary Campaign. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to what Mrs. Chittenden called recently a "personal and most unjust attack" by the suffragists upon Miss Mary Dean Adams concerning her paper at the suffrage hearing at Albany, let me The agrarian estimates cited went on say that no suffragist ever implied that Miss Adams's paper was paid for by the anti-suffragists except Miss Leoners O'Reilley at a meeting which was not under the auspices of the suffra-gists, and that she made the statement not as of

fact but only of opinion.

A short time ago, however, the Sunday editor of a New York newspaper sent for me and asked me if I wanted to write an answer anti-suffrage article which the he anti-suffragists had offered to him. I should be delighted. Thereupon he sent for the press agent. This press agent told me that he was employed by the National Association for of marks, while that of all industrial and manufacturing enterprises is calculated to be thirty-six milliards. On this showing, Mr. Steinmann-Bucher holds, the agrarian element must not try to shirk bearing its share of the national financial burden. It has no right to boast of its wealth at one moment in order to exaggerate its When, therefore, we know that anti-suffrage they do not pay women to do the same at times. Let there be no misunderstanding of my posi-tion in this incident. I also was paid for my article, but by the publication which solicited it.

WEATHER SEERS.

A Loud Call for Our Old Friends Dunwoody and Kirkham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Doesn't the awful fizzle of the weather bureau at Washington in its prediction of fair and sunshiny weather for March 4 emphasize sity for the employment of some

practical forecasters in place of the figure. neads now employed? Where is Colonel Dunwoody, and where is Captain Bob Kirkham? Moore, although chief of the Weather Bureau, never was and never will be a forecaster; and I recall that while he was in Milwaukee, in 1891, his record as a local forecaster was so bad that the press and the commercial bodies urged the then Secretary of Agriculture, Jerry Rusk, to send somebody to Milwaukee who

could make forecasts. Dunwoody and Kirkham were then forecasters at Washington, and these two saved Moore's neck at the time, according to all that could be learned, by coaching Moore

Although Dunwoody was a Colonel of artillery, he had spent many years with the signal service, which branch of the army handled weather matters, and until Kirk. ham's advent the honors as the champion forecaster went to Dunwoody by a large majority, by reason of long years of experience and the fact that Dunwoody was very practical scientist.

Dunwoody and Kirkham were fast friends, the latter being a signal service officer. but were very unlike in disposition-Dun woody being a reserved and sedate indi-vidual who rarely spoke, while Kirkham was devil may care sort of a fellow who made friends wherever he went, and when Kirkham was appointed a chief of division from Milwaukee, the press and the Chamber of Commerce united in giving him a "sendoff" of which any man might be proud. After the weather service was trans-ferred from the War Department to the

Agricultural Department Dunwoody let go back to his regiment and Kirkham resigned as chief of division to go to New Orleans as a local forecast official. His record in the latter city as a forecaster was marvellous. Not a storm, frost, cold wave or flood could get past him; and when he first went there and told the newspaper men of that city that New Orleans and the Gulf coast generally could have as deep nows as any Western State they poked all sorts of fun at him. He proved his ase once by predicting a heavy three days in advance, and on the day the snow was due there was a snow covering of from eight to twenty inches over entire south Louisiana. When he told them three weeks in advance of a flood that would he four feet higher than was ever known before in the lower Mississippi they wanted to mob him, but the exact stage of arrived on the day predicted, and after giving unmistakable evidence markable talent time and again the news papers and the public accepted him as the wonder that he really proved to be.

Then where is our Dunwoody, and wher is our Kirkham, and why aren't they on Why put up with the Moores, Garriotts and that sort when we have real forecasters somewhere in the army or in civil life? Why not issue search warrants at least to get an accurate forecast for holidays and Sundays? How many of the thousands who went to Wash ington on Moore's fake forecast will aid in finding Dunwoody and Kirkham? MILWAUKER. NEW YORK, March 9.

THE FUTURE CITY.

Town of Terraces and Towers, Bean tiful and Pleasant. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

been interested in reading communications in your columns about aerial sidewalks for the congested portions of large cities In connection with the pyramidal tower scheme for office buildings I began to sug to form a suitable combination of real estate if an agreement could be reached to main eight or nine stories, say 100 feet above the sidewalk. At this height the wall of the next section of the building might be set back thirty or forty feet, forming a broad sunny, asphalted promenade, free from dust or noise of traffic, possibly partly sheltered by arcades of glass canopies, bordered by fine shops and cafés and ornamented trees in tubs and artistic lamp standards and possibly even statuary. Handsome kiosks for the sale of flowers or periodicals r; but we In front of the cafes there would be oppor-

tional precaution of handling trains by the direction of a despatcher. Passengers are pre-ected from the minute they board their protected from the minute they board their destination.

Mr. Hagan certainly exaggerated conditions on the railroads, especially when he said that the unions practically run the roads. While the unions are always on the lookout for unfair discrimination toward their individual members, it is folly to say that the railroad officials are helpless to belong to a union.

Being a member of a railroad union myself I feel that I am qualified to make these remarks: the railroad officials, not the railroad unions, are the real "Masters of the Rail."

CHARLES THOMAS.

New Rochelle, March 8.

Married or Single?

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir; Who are the vandals who destroy all artistic beauty in women?

Who design every kind of hideous monstrosity in women's apparel?

Who determine that over 10 per cert of the lower portions. The set backs and tower construction would allow much more subject to the roadway than is the case with the present method of construction would allow much more structing 300 foot buildings opposite each other with vertical walls.

This form of construction logically extended to a large quarter of the city would tend to keep passenger travel above ground, where conditions are much pleasanter than in subways.

Walter H. Kilham.

n subways. V Boston, March 8.

TO THE EDITOROF THE SUN-Sir: At an annual

TO THE EDITOROF THE SUN—Str. At an annual election of a club whose by-laws provide that candidates must be nominated at a meeting held a month before the elect on, a letter of withdrawal from one of the candidates was read by the secrecary. A friend got the withdrawing candidate on the telephone and induced him to tell the sec retary that he would run, whereupon his rival Must a letter of withdrawal be acted upon, or

is the reading of it sufficient? Can a man who has withdrawn agree to run over the telephone. to the secretary, after the meeting has begun, or should he notify the secretary before the meet-ing starts? Should the votes of the other candi-date who personally withdrew after the telephone PHILADELPHIA, March 8

The letter having been delivered to and and subject to whatever action the club may

A Long Island Denial. From the Northport Journal. I denigh the married it is fault report, I forbide

Mr. ARDEN CONKLIN. Jack the Giant Killer doffed his seven

that I am married to in any way with each other.

"Yes," he said, "my wife always makes me wipe them off when I come in the house."

Thus we learn that even magic doesn't help a fellow out in domestic life.

The Untempered Wind.

Knicker-The wind is tempered to Bocker-Funny it doesn't act that way when